

BookletChartTM

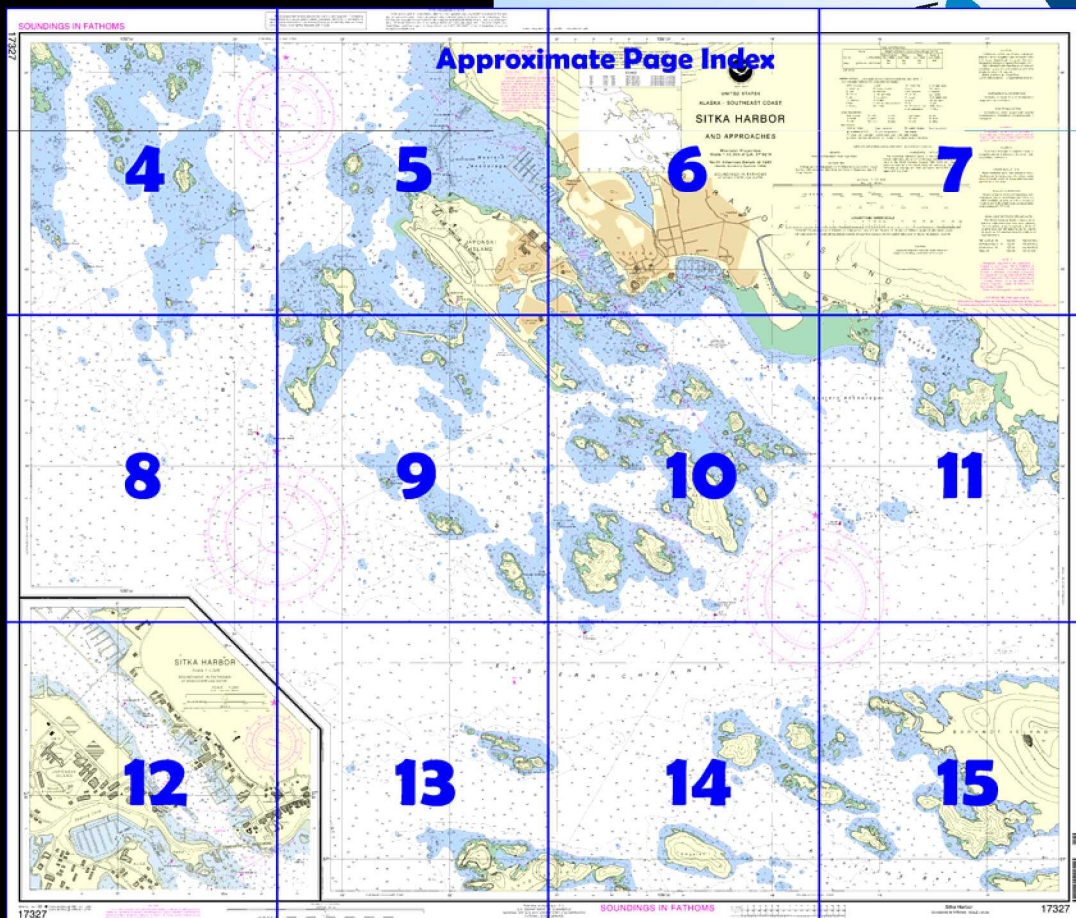
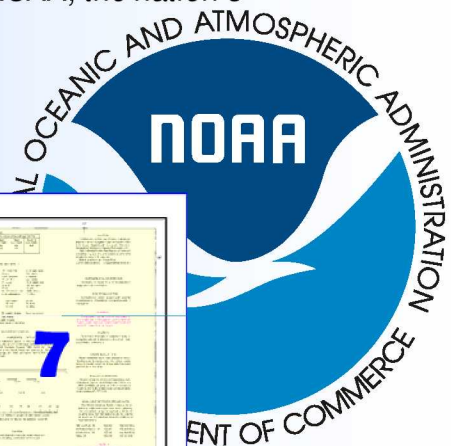
Sitka Harbor and Approaches

(NOAA Chart 17327)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☒ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ☒ Print at home for free
- ☒ Convenient size
- ☒ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ☒ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ☒ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 8, Chapter 12 excerpts]

(132) The greater part of the approaches to Sitka Harbor covers the NE side of Sitka Sound. The area is reef studded, with numerous wooded islands and isolated shoals. These are charted and need no detailed description because they lack outstanding or prominent features. Lights mark the principal islands in the approaches or at the turns in channels; buoys mark the reefs and shoals in way of the channels. The harbor is easy to approach, and with due attention to the chart

and by following the aids, the navigator should have little difficulty in entering in clear weather.

(133) **Japonski Island**, wooded, is the largest island in the approaches to Sitka. There is a wharf along its E side. **Sealing Cove**, a shallow basin off the SE end of the island, is formed by **Charcoal Island** and **Alice Island** on its SW and S sides, and by **Harbor Island** on its E side. The entrance

to the basin is marked by a light and daybeacons. The submerged ruins of a pier are on the SW side of the entrance and extend more than half way across the entrance. These islands are connected to Japonski Island by landfills. The runway of the Sitka airport extends SE along the SW side of Japonski Island, thence over a landfill to the S end of Charcoal Island, (locally called **Fruit Island**). An aerolight is shown from near the NW end of Japonski Island.

(134) **Mount Edgecumbe** is an unincorporated community on Japonski Island. The State of Alaska maintains a large school with the necessary housing for students and staff on the island.

(135) **Sitka**, the site of an early Russian settlement and once the capital of Alaska, is a major fishing port on the E side of Sitka Sound. Sitka is the main distribution point for the settlements in the NW section of SE Alaska. Two oil companies, a large pulp mill, and several seafood processing plants are here. Sitka also has a National Military Cemetery, a National Monument, and the Alaska Pioneer Home. The deepest draft of vessels calling at the port in 1976 was 30 feet.

(137) From the sea, three natural channels lead to Sitka among islands and reefs on the NE side of Sitka Sound. **Eastern Channel** is the widest and main entrance; the principal dangers are marked by buoys. **Middle Channel** has its entrance between Kayak Islands and Passage Islands; it is not recommended. **Western Channel** is used by vessels that enter from the sea and wish to go alongside a wharf heading SE; the channel has its entrance W of Makhnati Island.

(138) Three detached breakwaters enclose Sitka Harbor from the NW approach the Western Anchorage. The middle breakwater, which runs NE and S of **Channel Rock**, is marked by a light at both ends while the S breakwater is marked on its N end by a daybeacon.

(141) Anchorage in 7 to 25 fathoms, mud bottom, can be had at the **Eastern Anchorage** about 0.4 mile SW of the entrance to Jamestown Bay.

(142) Anchorage in 5 to 7 fathoms, mud bottom, can also be had at the **Western Anchorage**, E of Channel Rock, just inside the lighted breakwaters.

(144) **Whiting Harbor**, W of Japonski Island, affords anchorage in about 10 to 12 fathoms, mud bottom, with Japonski Island Aero Light (57°02'49"N., 135°21'56"W.) bearing 110°, distant 0.3 mile.

(145) **Jamestown Bay**, about 1.5 miles E of Sitka, affords anchorage in 8 to 13 fathoms, mud bottom, about 400 yards offshore and 300 yards W of the rocks, awash at high water, in the NE part of the bay.

(148) Passage N of Simpson Rock and Tsaritsa Rock should be avoided, because of the numerous obstructions S of Kayak Islands, Whale Island, and **Bamdoroshni Island**.

(150) **Harbor Rock**, marked by a daybeacon, is in the NW part of Sitka Harbor in about 57°03'12.5"N., 135°20'53.6"W. Boulders with 3 fathoms and 2.6 fathoms are about 140 yards 125°, and 250 yards 135°, respectively, from Harbor Rock.

(151) The Sitka–Mount Edgecumbe (John O'Connell) Bridge is a fixed highway bridge with a clearance of 52 feet and crosses the S entrance to Sitka Harbor from Harbor Island to the vicinity of Castle Hill in Sitka.

(163) **Sitka Coast Guard Air Station** is at Sitka Airport on the NW part of Japonski Island. A Coast Guard vessel is stationed at Sitka.

(189) **Thomsen Harbor (Thomsen Boat Harbor)**, protected by an L-shaped floating breakwater, is the most northerly basin on the E side of Sitka Harbor, about 330 yards NNW of Harbor Rock Daybeacon. In 1976, depths in the basin were reported to range from about 30 feet in the entrance and the W part of the basin to about 6 feet along the E side of the basin. About 260 craft can be accommodated alongside the floats where water and electricity are available. Transient berths are available. A boat-launching ramp is at the S end of the harbor.

(190) In August 2003, a wreck was reported just W of the entrance to the basin at 57°03'21"N., 135°21'06"W.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Jul. 05/08
Corrected through LNM Jun. 24/08

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.


RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Pipeline Area Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.304' southward and 6.355' westward to agree with this chart.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) o (Approximate location)

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Althorp Peak, AK	KZZ-86	162.425 MHz
Mt Robert Barron, AK	KZZ-87	162.450 MHz
Mt McArthur, AK	KZZ-95	162.525 MHz
Sitka, AK	WXJ-80	162.55 MHz

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Is isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M stature miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VO very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

① Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

TIDAL INFORMATION				
PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Sitka	(57°03.1'N/135°20.5'W)	feet 9.9	feet 9.2	feet 1.5
Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov . (Jun 2008)				

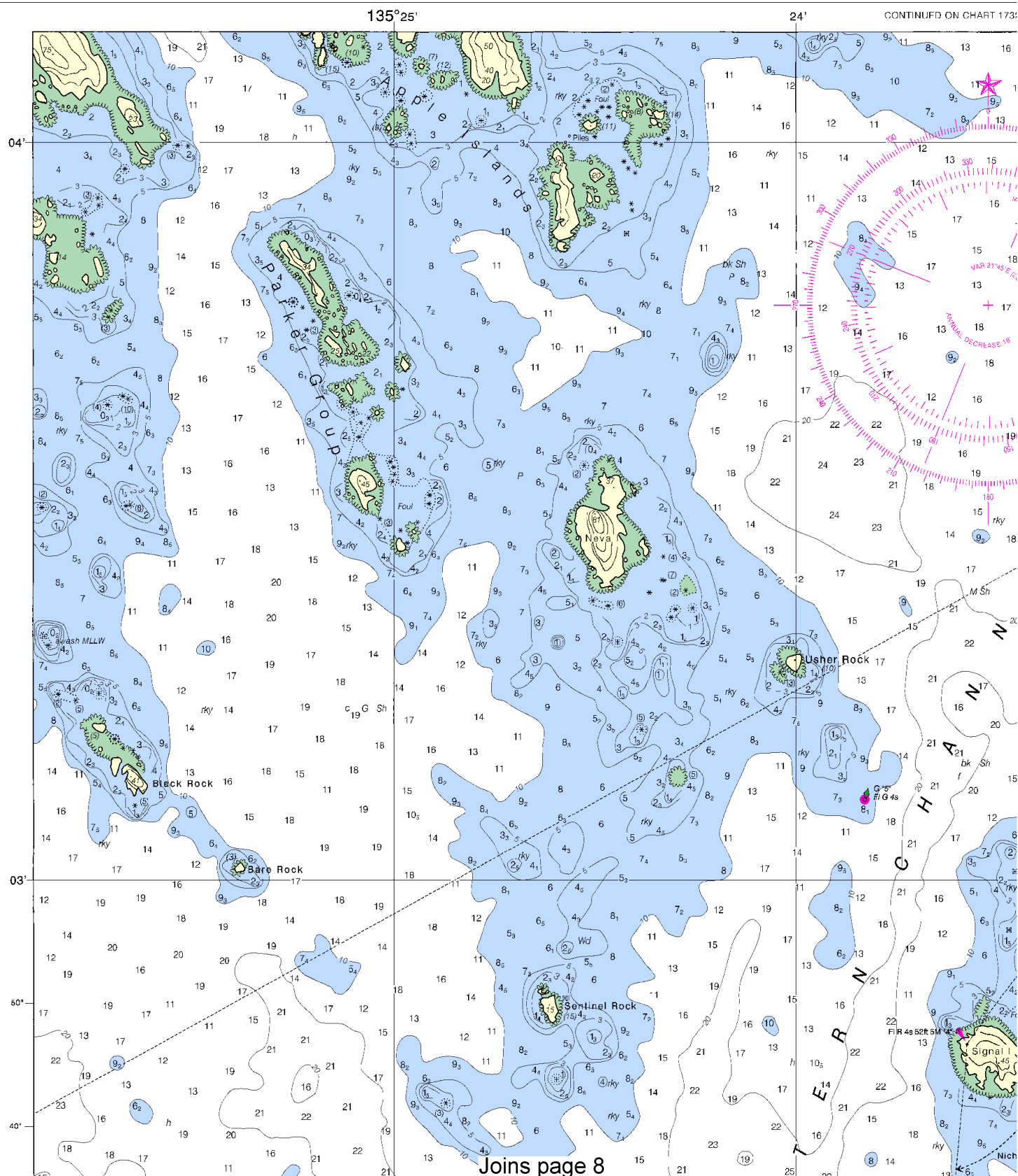
PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4863, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

This nautical chart
Ocean Service encourage
improving this chart
Service, NOAA, Silver

17327



4



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:10,000

See Note on page 5.

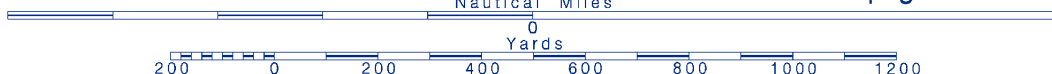
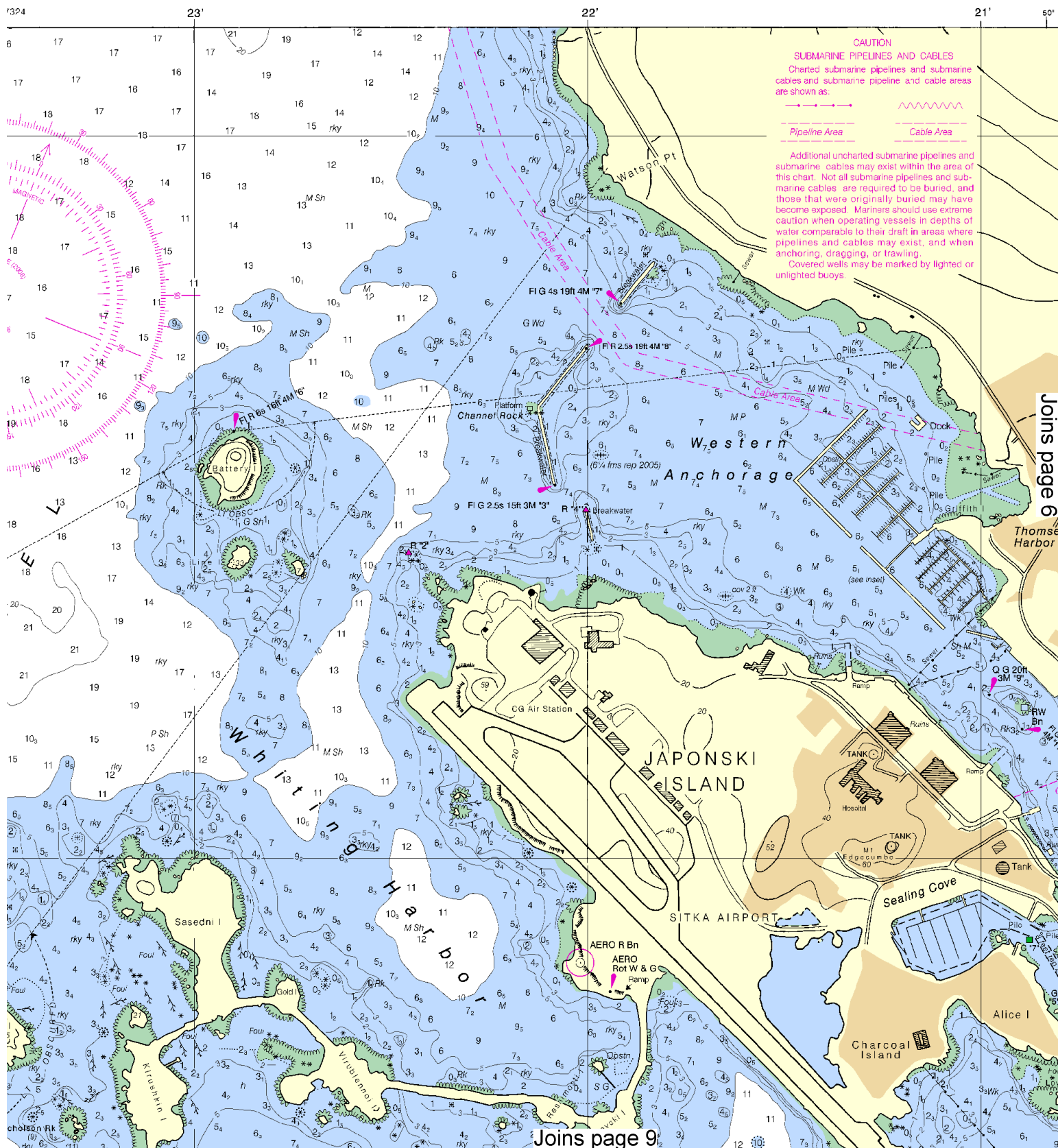


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Formerly C&GS 8244, 1st Ed., Oct 1894 C-1940-535 K



Enchanted submarine pipelines and cables may exist within the area of all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and are originally buried may have been. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of less than 100 meters, in areas where submarine cables may exist, and when fishing, or trawling. Submarine cables may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

Joins page 5

6

North

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

		SOURCE	
A	1990 - 2004	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B1	1990 - 2000	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940 - 1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900 - 1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES
ALASKA - SOUTHEAST COAST

SITKA HARBOR

AND APPROACHES

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:10,000 at Lat. 57°02' N

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Hydr
Survey,
Coast G

200

200

To find SI
right point

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

Yards

18'

17'

TIDAL INFORMATION

NAME	PLACE (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Sitka	(57°03.1'N/135°20.5'W)	feet 9.9	feet 9.2	feet 1.5

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B black	Is isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HC lighthouse	OC occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
= fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	H red	W white
= flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Rof radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray
bk broken	G gravel	h hard
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud

Oys oysters	so soft
Rk rock	Sh shells
S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
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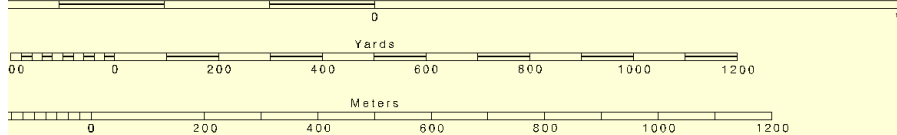
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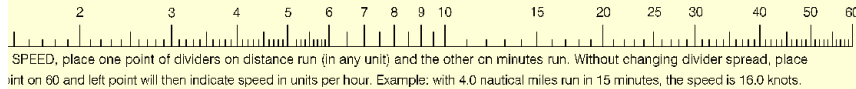
AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

SCALE 1:10,000
Nautical Miles



LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE



CAUTION

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NOTE A

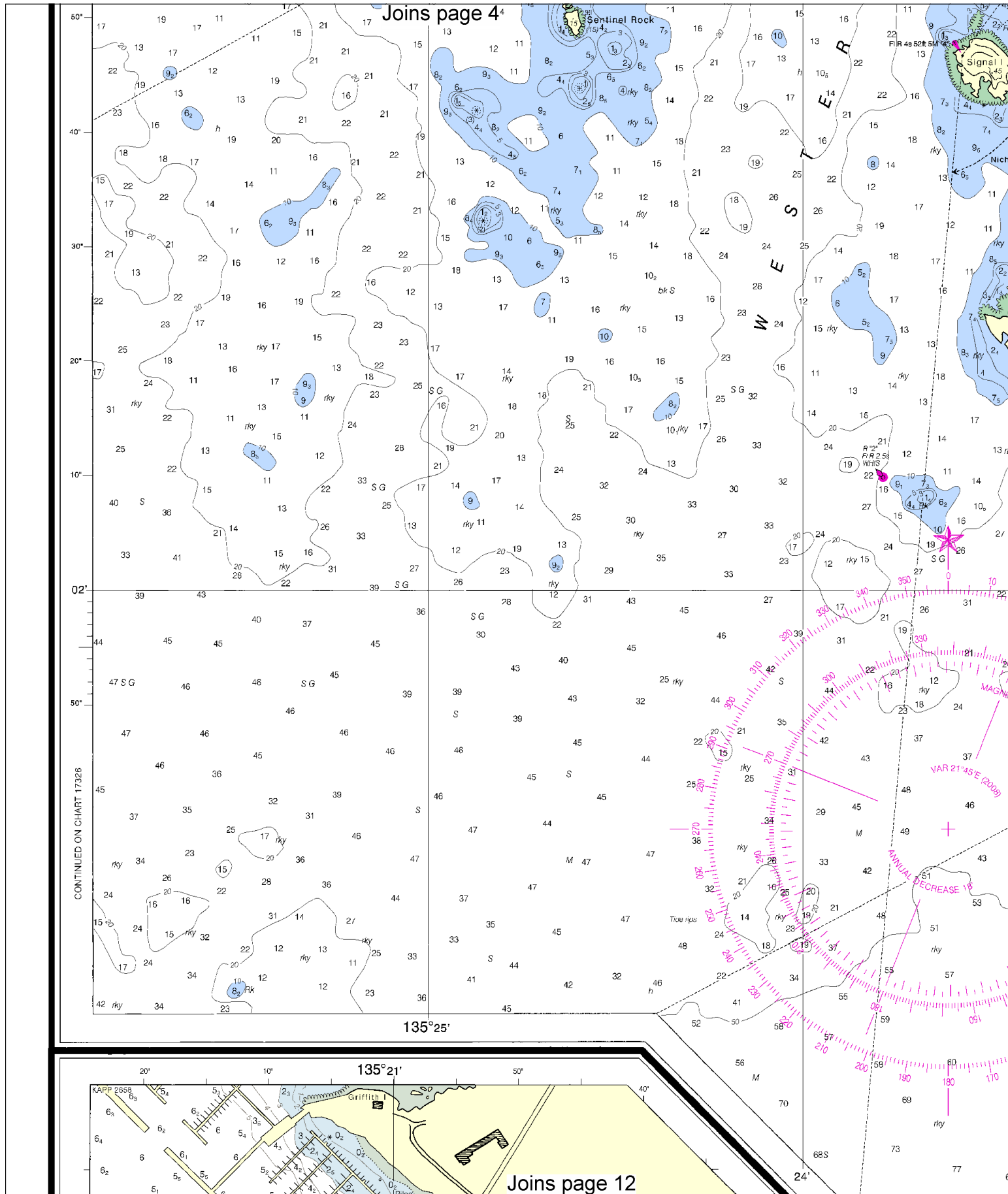
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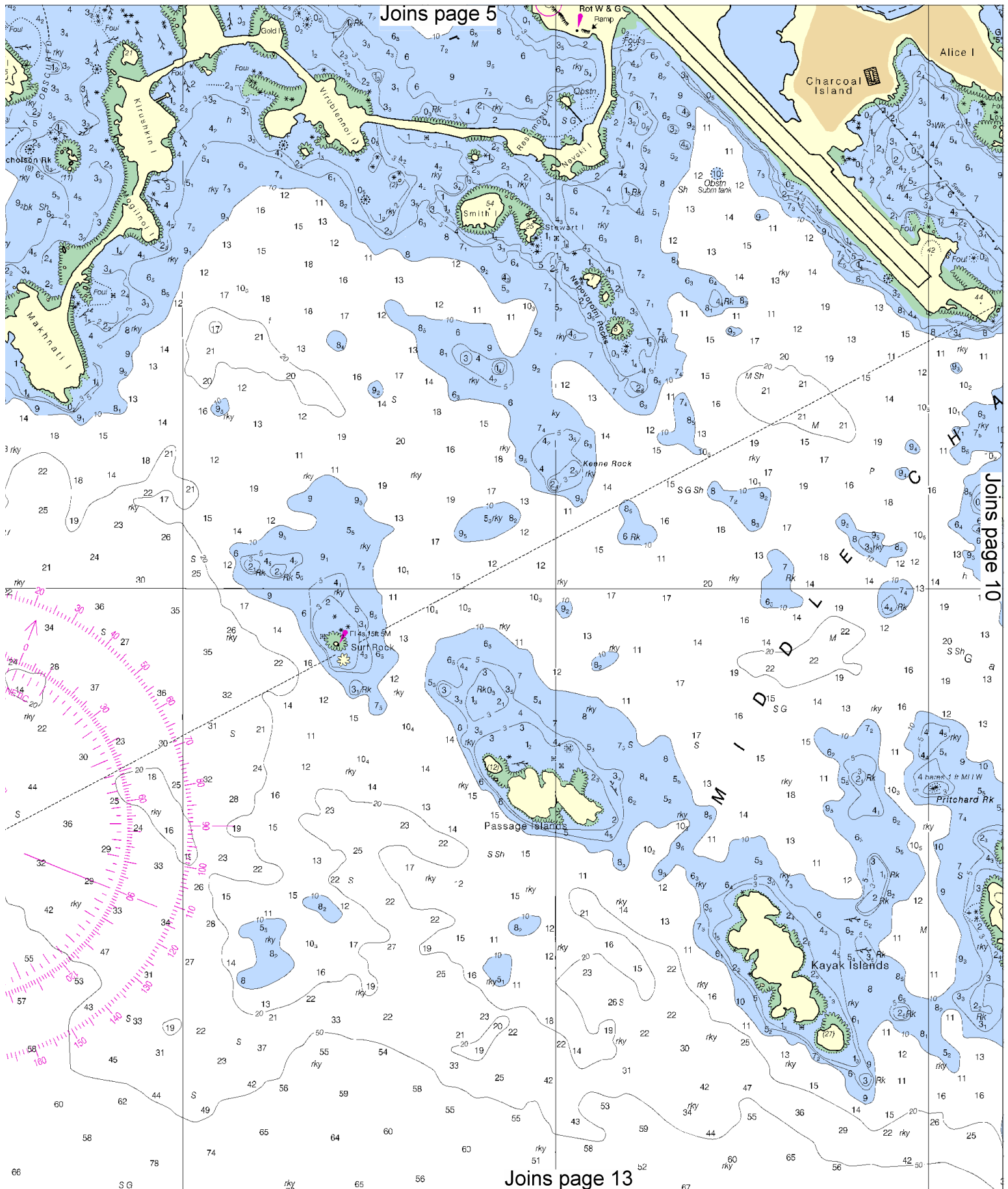
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

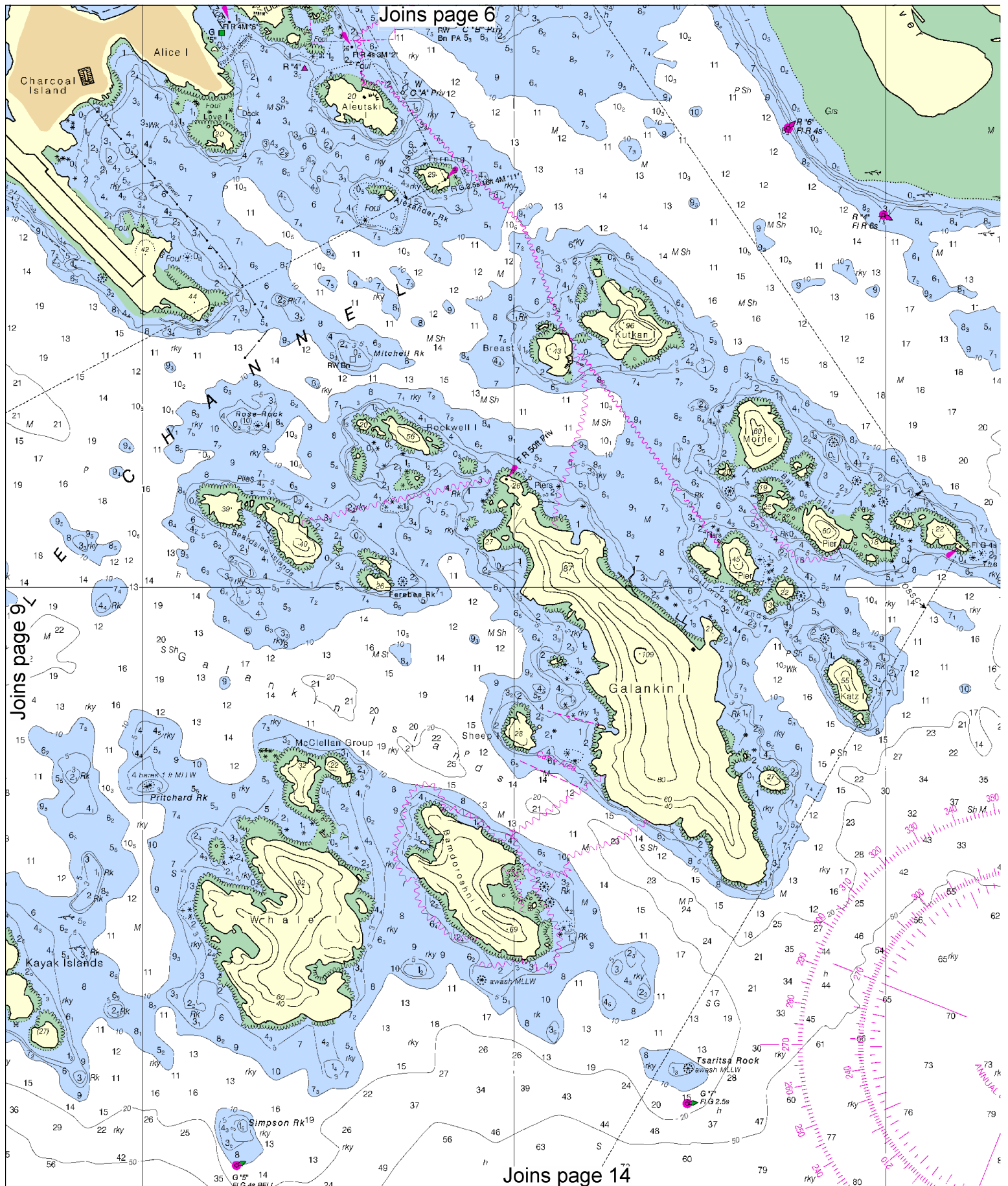
COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

Joins page 11







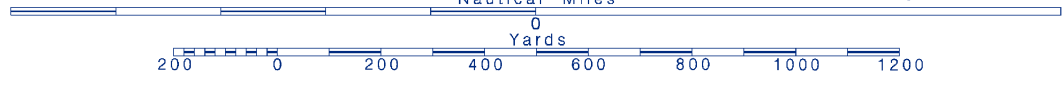
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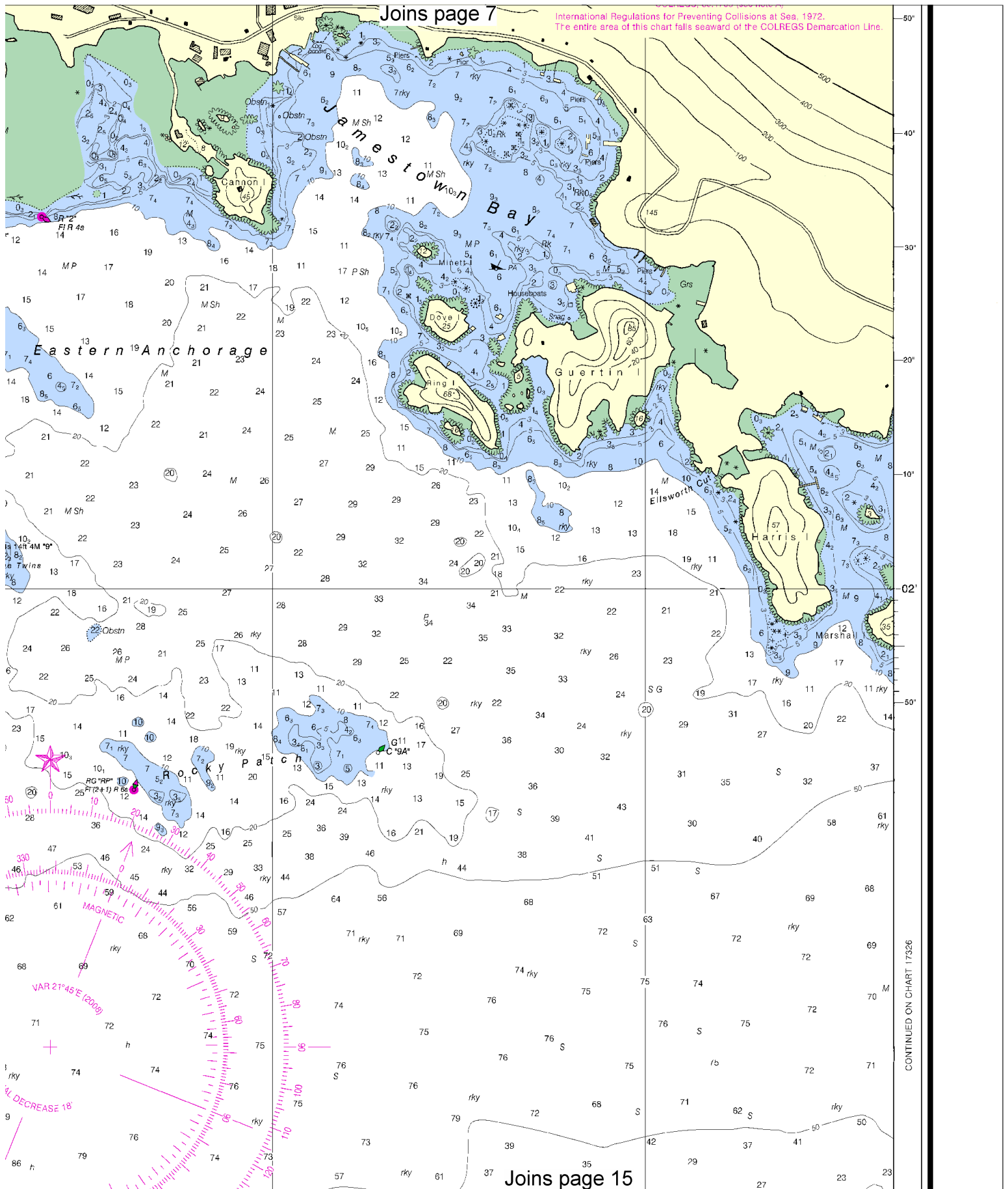


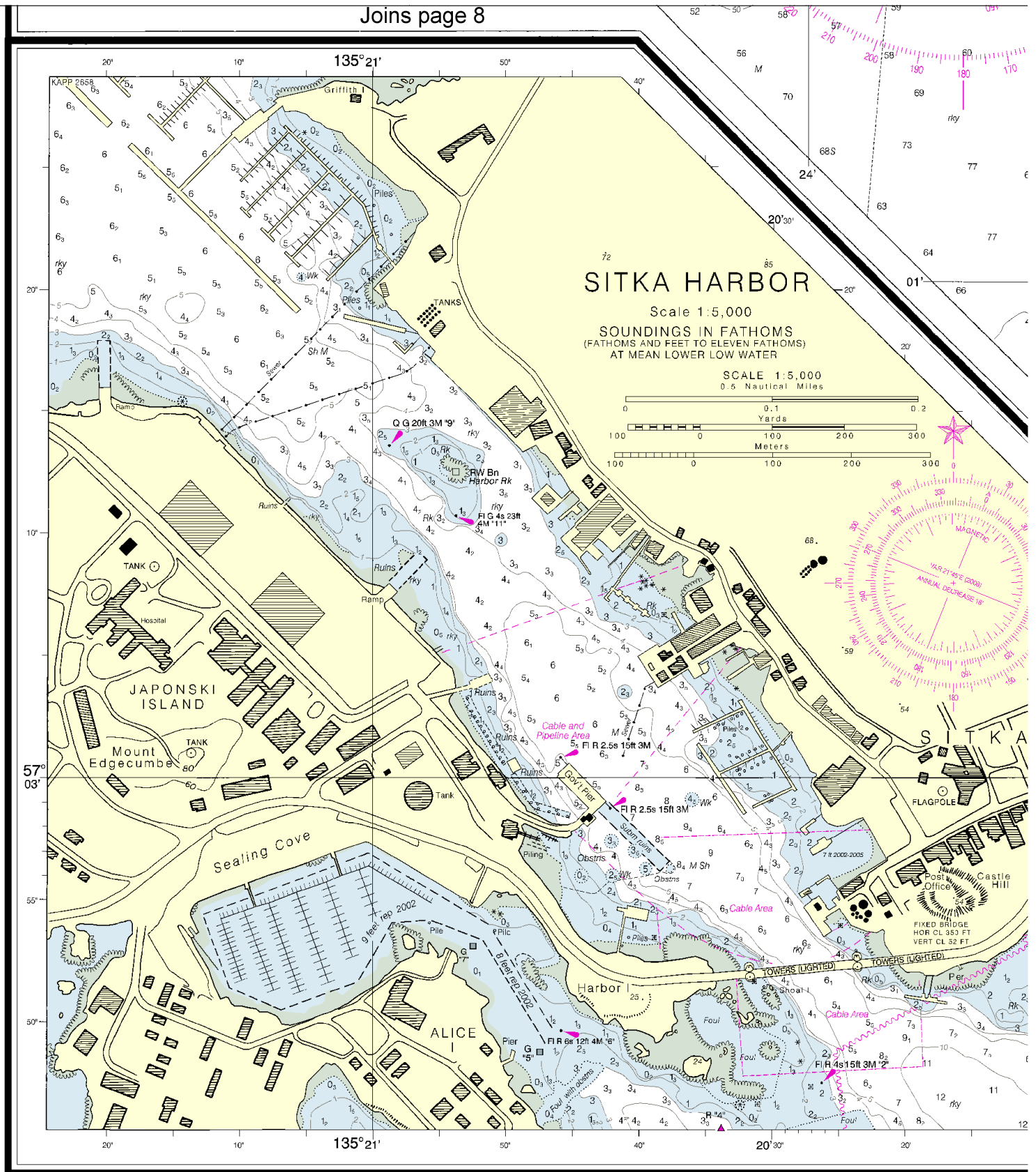
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SCALE 1:10,000

See Note on page 5.

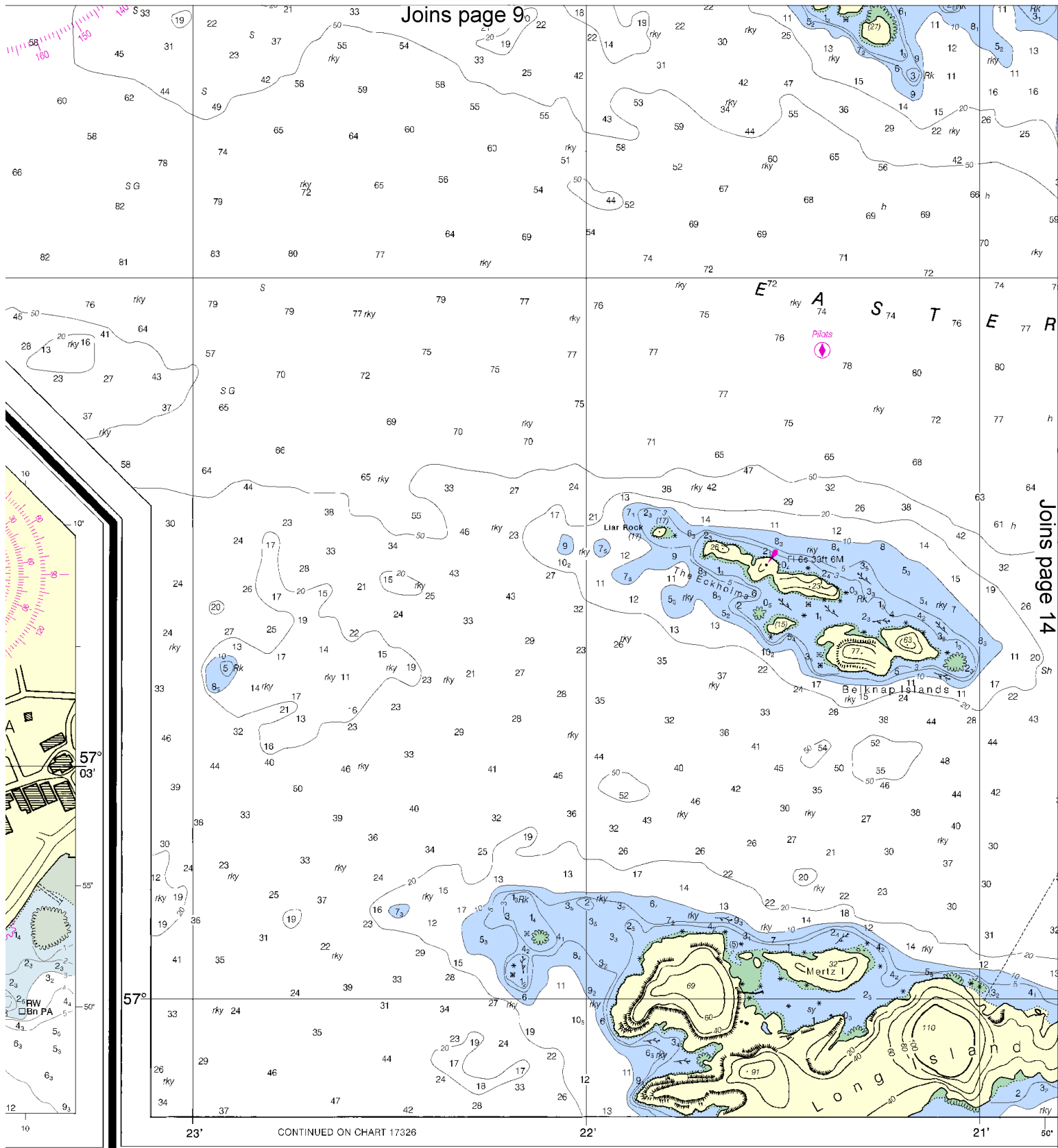






Joins page 9

Joins page 14



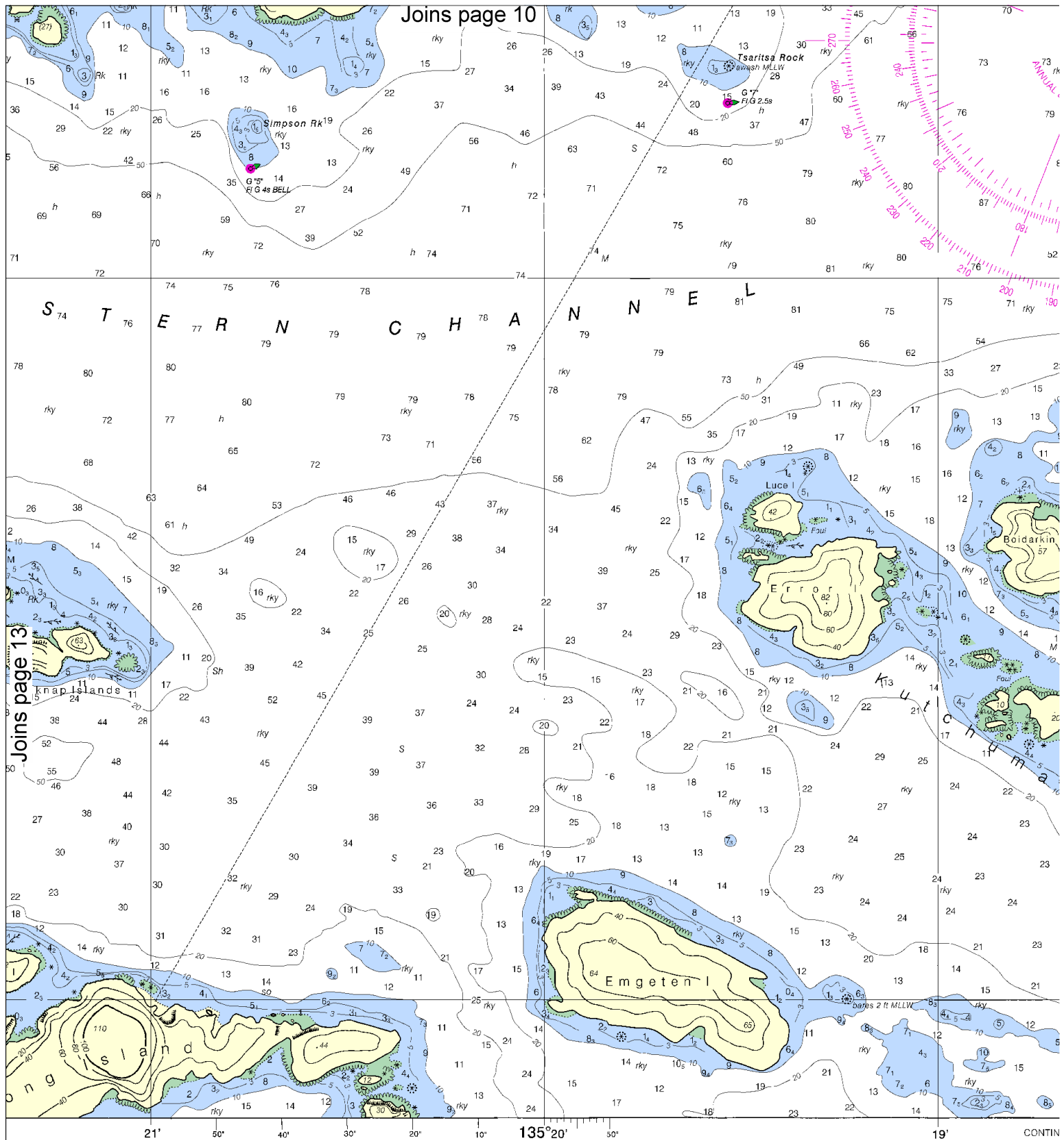
SCALE 1:10,000

Nautical Miles

Yards

Meters

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



Joins page 10

Joins page 13

Published at Washington, D.C.
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
 COAST SURVEY

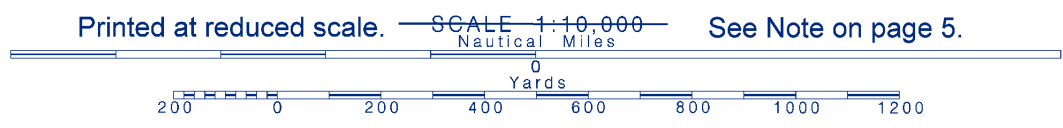
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

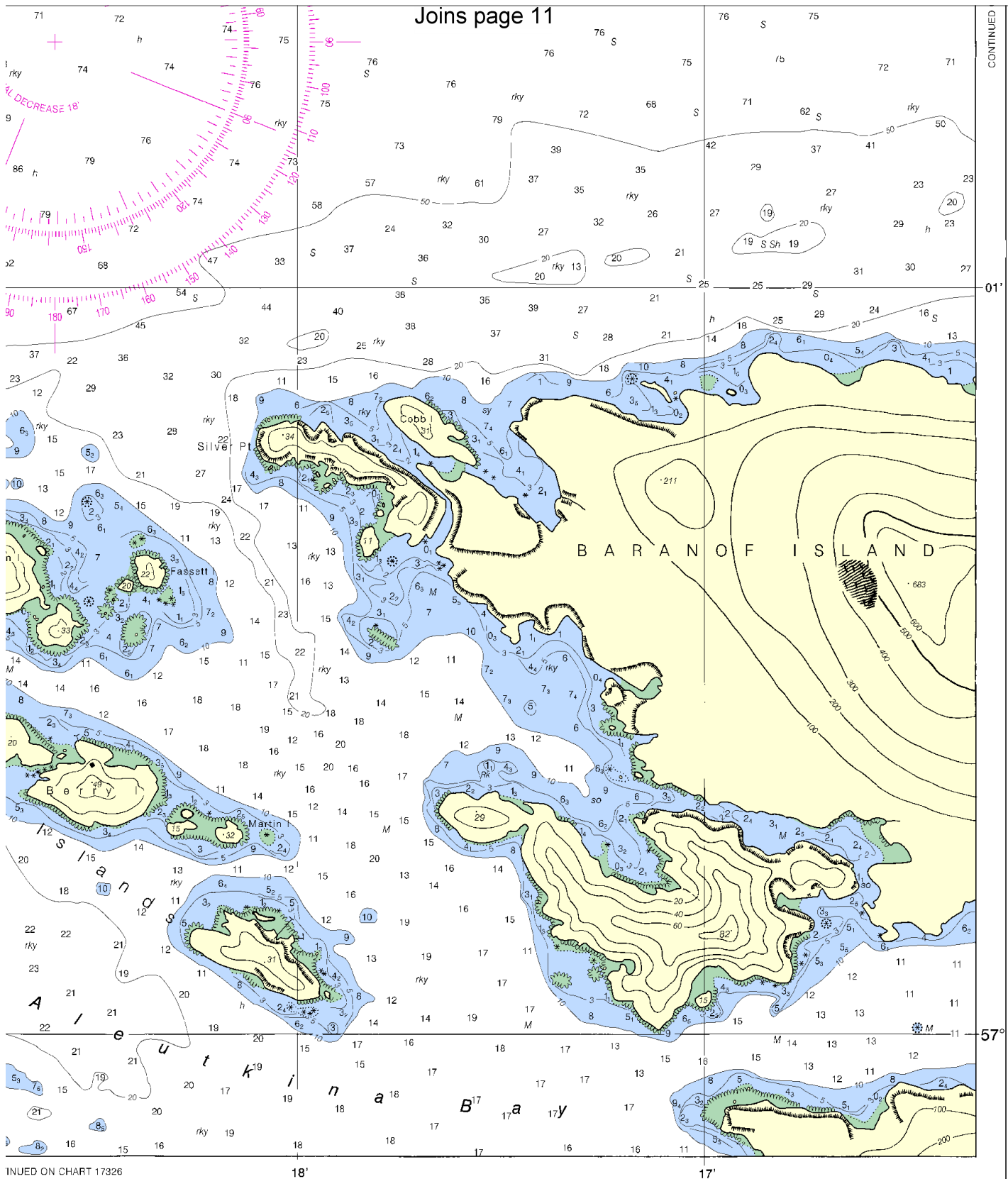
FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

14

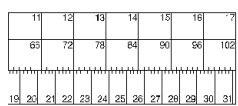
North



See Note on page 5.



INUED ON CHART 17326



Sitka Harbor
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:10,000

17327



ED NO 23

NSN 7642014011401
NGA REFERENCE NO. 17BHA17327

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.